

THE Caledonian

No. 9119. EDINBURGH,



Mercury.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1780.

By Desire of the Honourable Society of SKAETERS.

THEATRE & ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, February 16. will be presented, The

DUENNA.

Don Jerome, Mr WILKINSON;
And Don Isaac, Mr BAILEY.
The Duenna, Mrs SHIELD;
Louisa, Miss MILLS;
And Clara, Miss HITCHCOCK.

End of the Play, a New Dutch Dance, called, The

BURGOMASTERS,

OR,

THE SKAETERS,

By Mr ALDRIDGE,

And Master WHITLOW.

To which will be added, (fifth time), with Alterations,

HARLEQUIN FORTUNATUS.

With New Scenery, Machinery, Decorations, &c.

Particularly a new SALOON—FARMER'S YARD—FARMER'S HOUSE—LAUNDRY SCENE—FARMER'S KITCHEN—DOME SCENE—VIEW of YORK MINSTER;

And to conclude with a new PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

Harlequin, Mr CHALMERS;
Damion, with Songs, Mr WOOD;
And the Clown, Mr BAILEY.
Diana, (with a Hunting Song) Mrs HITCHCOCK;
And Columbine, Miss MILLS.

LIGHT AND DURABLE CAST IRON PANS, &c.

WILLIAM BRAIDWOOD, first shop west of Heriot's Entry, Graft Market, has lately got to hand an assortment of Cast Iron Sauce-Pans, Tea-kettles, Gollets, and Stew-pans, little heavier than copper, neatly smoothed on the outside, and tinned within. These are more useful and convenient than any other sort of Pans, as they have all the advantages both of copper and cast iron. Being made of a fine malleable metal, which does not break, they are more durable than copper, while they have all the cleanliness of cast iron, and may be used with safety though the tin should wear off.

W. Braidwood has also on hand a variety of Carron Smoke Stoves much improved, having lately contrived to make the smallest of them operate upon the same principles with Brodie's Register Stoves, by which means the Public will now be served with Stoves of different sizes equal to Mr Brodie's for the cure of smoke, at less than one-third of the expence. Also, a complete Assortment of Bath and Pantheon Grates ready mounted, Pedestal Stoves, Perpetual Ovens, Boiling Tables, Smoothing Irons, Pots, Kettles, and many other Carron articles.

FINE RIGA LINT-SEEDED.

LATELY imported into Leith, a quantity of FINE RIGA LINT-SEEDED, in sheeted barrels. Two barrels are equal to a Dutch hoghead. As this lintseed is of a remarkable fine quality, and answers well with most soils in Scotland, it cannot fail of producing a plentiful and good crop of lint; and will be sold by applying to ALEXANDER MOUBRAY, at the Trustees Office, Edinburgh.

THOMAS WOODCOCK, Doncaster,

PRESENTS his duty to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, and returns them his most sincere thanks for their past favours; at the same time begs leave to inform them, and the public, that he is removed from the Red Lion Inn to the Angel Inn, in the HIGH STREET; where no pains or expence shall be spared to accommodate those who may honour him with their future favours, in the most genteel and agreeable manner, by their much obliged and very humble servant,

THOMAS WOODCOCK.

To LET, to be entered to at Whitunday,

THE HOUSE in Buchanan's Court, Lawn-market, which belonged to the late Mr John Bell writer to the signet, at present possessed by Mr Jamieson.

It consists of two flats.—On the first flat, a large dining-room and drawing-room looking to the street, with a kitchen, larder, and four bed-rooms:—On the second flat, five bed-rooms, and a servant's room.

For particulars, enquire at Lawrence Hill writer to the signet, Calton Hill.

To be LET for one or more years from Whitunday next,

THE HOUSE, Offices, Garden, and Inclosure, at the back of the Meadow, being the second entry to the east of the middle Walk, presently possessed by Lord Auchinleck. To be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, between twelve and two o'clock.

For further particulars, apply to Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet.

To be SET or SOLD, and entered to, either immediately or at Whitunday next.

THESE TWO adjoining DWELLING-HOUSES, situated upon the east side of the old coach-road from Edinburgh to Leith, lately built by Alexander Duncan the proprietor, on a part of the lands called Abbeyhill, and possessed last summer season by Mr Thomas Kinnear merchant, and Mr Ferrier writer to the signet. Each house consists of a good dining-room, six other fire-rooms, kitchen, garret, cellars, and other conveniences. The subjects will be set or sold, either together or separately, on very reasonable terms. Mrs Glover at Abbeyhill will show the houses.

For particulars, apply to Charles Selkirk writer, at Mr Robert Selkirk's Graft Market, who has powers to conclude a bargain.

To be LET together or separately, and entered to at Whitunday next,

THESE TWO LODGINGS, pleasantly situated betwixt the Grey Friars Church Yard and Heriot's Hospital. The first lodging consists of a kitchen, seven fire-rooms, and two bed-closets, with a cellar, and other conveniences. The second lodging consists of a kitchen, four fire-rooms, a large bed-closet, with several garret rooms, some of which have fire-places. There is a wash-house, a stable for two horses, and other out-houses, with a garden and large green bank for drying and bleaching clothes on, belonging to the premises. The whole will be shown by the present tenant; and for particulars apply to Lawrence Spens writer in Edinburgh.

WINE VAULTS.

To LET, in Mr George Bell's close, Quality Street, Leith, to be entered to at Whitunday first. Several Large VAULTS, with twelve brick boxes in each; a large Vault, containing fifty brick boxes, a large room above said vaults, with a bottling shade, very commodious for carrying on the Wine Trade. For particulars apply to James Hogg merchant at Bunker's-hill, Edinburgh; or to Mr George Bell, who will show the premises.

SALE of TWO VESSELS on the STOCKS.

To be SOLD by public roup on the 16th March next, in Mrs Clyd's wharfe in Kirkaldy, betwixt eleven and twelve forenoon.

TWO VESSELS on the Stocks at Kirkaldy. One at the middle of the town, of about 145 tons burthen, will draw 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot water, belonging to John Swine ship-builder. The other at the west end of the town of about 130 tons burthen, will draw 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot water, belonging to Scott and Millar ship-builders; both vessels having fir bottoms. Those inclining to make private bargain, may apply to the proprietors, or William Drysdale clerk of Kirkaldy, betwixt and the day of sale.

ROUPS of CORN, HAY, and NURSERY,

At Kinnordie, Inverarity, and Tullideph-hall. To be SOLD, by public roup, on Thursday the 17th of February current, at Kinnordie, in the parish of Kirriemuir, and shire of Forfar, a large quantity of CORN and FODDER, and several stacks of excellent HAY.

Also, on Saturday the 19th of February current, at Inverarity, in the neighbourhood of Kinnordie, will be roused, a considerable quantity of CORNS with the FODDER, and likewise some very good HAY.

And, at Tullideph-hall, in the neighbourhood of Dundee, will be sold, on Monday the 21st current, a large quantity of HAY of the best quality.

Also, at Kinnordie and Inverarity, on Monday the 28th current, a large NURSERY of FOREST TREES, consisting of Ashes, Oaks, Elms, Firs, &c. in a thriving condition.

The roup to begin each day at ten o'clock forenoon. Credit will be given till Lammas next, and a proportional discount for ready money.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 21st day of February cur. betwixt five and six o'clock afternoon.

A DWELLING-HOUSE, the Property of

Lord Alva, being one of the middle houses of the north side of Argyll-square. The ground storey comprehends a large kitchen, house-keeper's room, with two closets, besides pantries. In the back court is a water-pipe and reservoir, larder, coal-house, a little-house, and a cellar fitted up with cattacombs. The first storey contains a dining-room and parlour. The second storey, a drawing-room and large bed-chamber. The third storey, two bed-chambers, with large closets fit for sleeping-closets, having fire places and windows. And the garret storey contains two sleeping rooms for servants, and two large garrets for lumber. The whole being very neatly finished, and in good order.

There is also to be Sold, either along with the house, or separately, a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE, with two lodging rooms above for servants, and two large vaulted cellars below, of which the inner one is fitted up with cattacombs for a wine cellar, situated in the Society.

The house will be shown on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock; and Robert Auld writer in Edinburgh will informas to further particulars.

ROSLIN BLEACHFIELD, 1780.

MESS. BIGGARS and COMPANY lay down Cloth as soon as the season permits, and bleach at the following Prices:

All Linen Cloth yard-wide and under not exceeding		Per Yard.	Per Yard.
1100 warp at	34 d.	Diaper at	4 d.
1200 and 1300,	4	Damask,	5
1400,	4	Cambric,	4
1500,	5	Long Lawn,	3
1600,	5	Tweeling,	4
1700 and above,	6		

All above yard-broad in proportion to its breadth.

CLOTH for this field is taken in by

John Murray merchant, Luckenbooths,
James Thomson merchant, Grassmarket,
Alex. Gray, at the Lap-house, Pleasance,
George Norrie merchant, Leith.

Mrs Young, Dalkeith.
Thomas Brook weaver, Musselburgh.
Mess. Biggars and Company, Siennies.—At their shop, foot of Stevenlaw's Clof, Cowgate—and at the Bleachfield.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I OBSERVE a letter in your last paper from an OLD TROJAN, whose proposal would please me much, if I thought he was sincere, and had any prospect of seeing it put in execution. But, while he recommends one effectual method of defence for this city, why does he find fault with another that seems calculated to introduce the use of arms? It is for this reason that I suspect the Old Trojan to be one of those unlucky geniuses, who endeavour to defeat every measure that is proposed for the public good, by proposing something better or stronger, which he knows will not be executed. If this was not the case, he must have seen that the design of the Antigallican Society could not, in the least, interfere with that more immediate and effectual mode of defence which he proposes, but, on the contrary, might be of use to promote it. He would have seen, that the Noblemen and Gentlemen, who concurred that design, had no views but for the public good; and that their application to the whole city, by their subscription papers, was a proof that they wished for no lead in the measure, though it was necessary that it should begin somewhere. So far from wishing to exclude the Magistrates and Town Council from a share in this business, I am assured that they had directed their Committee to apply to them for their countenance and aid. Their rewards were confined to the inhabitants of Edinburgh, because, as they say in their advertisement, they are hopeful that similar institutions may be established in other parts of the country. As for the illegality which the Old Trojan ascribes to some parts of their plan, it is mere assertion. There are some of the gentlemen of that Society who should be well acquainted with the laws of their country; and I think, together, they are very much above being deterred from their purpose by such swaggering blades as this Old Trojan, who brings no proof for his vague assertion. This is not the time, by violent construction of obsolete laws, to prevent any plan, calculated to revive public spirit. I am very happy to see, that the rank and character of the first members of this Society is such as will enable them to carry through the scheme which they have very wisely contrived, for giving a beginning to the use of arms in this neglected and defenceless country; and to bring the contempt of the public on those who oppose it.

If I believed there was any serious design to embody the militia of this city, or to train the youth of it to the use of arms, I would rejoice in it, as worthy of the Magistrates of the capital, as necessary in this time of danger, and as the most effectual and speedy method that could be devised for our defence. But how can I suppose there is any likelihood of such a strong step being taken, when I see so many obstructions (however ineffectual) thrown in the way of the first measure, and the most legal that ever was proposed, viz. The introducing the use of the musket by sports and pastimes?

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which have fire-places. There is a wash-house, a stable for two

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drying and bleaching clothes on, belonging to the premises. The whole

will be shown by the present tenant; and for particulars apply to

Lawrence Spens writer in Edinburgh.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To the ANTI-GALICAN SOCIETY.

Cha do chuir a Ghualas ris,
Nach do chuir Tuan tharis.

Cha do dhuibh Feann Riogh nán Laoch carrid a Laimh

deibh.

In ENGLISH:

"The Mighty apply not their Shields of Strength in vain. Fingal, the King of Heroes, never deserted the Friends of his right Arm."

I HAVE quoted the two above Gaelic phrases for a motto, partly as applicable to the predicament of the Scots at present, and partly to intimate that I am a Gael.

An advertisement, by the above Society, for encouraging the exercise and use of arms in and about the city of Edinburgh, has given fresh spirits to the Gaels, more especially as they observe so noble and true a patriot, at the head of such a number of our worthy countrymen, reviving the exercise of arms before it be too late.

It is as much the duty of every honest man to command as reprehend. Nor is it any flattery to say, that the Duke of Buccleugh attends the best to his country's weal, and, therefore, is justly acknowledged, with satisfaction, the universal Chieftain in Albion, i. e. Scotland.

This being the case, and as it is evident to the world how much the Gaels are neglected (to say no worse) by their old Chieftains, they look with great expectation for redress of their grievances, by means

The order of the day was for a motion intimated before the recess by the Earl of Shelburne, "for appointing a Committee of a certain number of both Houses, holding neither places nor pensions, to enquire into the expenditure of public money, particularly with regard to contracts; and to discover how far reductions and abolition might be made, consistent with national dignity, justice, and gratitude, of places and pensions, that the same may be applied to lessen the present ruinous expenditure."

The noble Lord opened his proposition in a clear concise manner. Such, he said, was the state of affairs, that the national debt was approaching to 200,000,000 of money, and the landed interest, as well as the commercial, was in so impoverished a condition, that even if a peace was now to be concluded, we were unable to support the immensity of the annual interest. In such a situation, nothing but economy could save us, and a total change of that system which had been invariably pursued by the present Administration. He said, that much had been expected from the East Indies towards lessening the public debt; but Ministers had contrived to prostitute the interests of their country to the interest of patronage, and had converted this into private advantage, to the detriment of the proprietors, the decay of the trade, and the disappointment of the public. He said, he did not intend, by the present plan, to take up any particular consideration which could be provided for by a single act. Such, for instance, was the civil list. The 100,000 £. a year lately added to the civil list could be reduced by a special act of Parliament; and an ingenious gentleman of the other House intended to introduce a plan for reducing and rescinding all extravagant and unnecessary grants and places. The plan that he proposed was not without precedent. In the year 1702, a commission of account was established, and continued for a considerable time. A commission differed from a committee in nothing but the name. His intention was, in the first place, to reduce, as far as possible, the public expenditure to estimate; and where, from the nature of the service, this could not be done, to hold the officer who should exceed the grant in the strictest responsibility. 3dly, To open all contracts. 3dly, To abolish all those needless offices through which the public revenue passed without check, but with much expense, before it came to its final application; and that, instead of this, it should be lodged directly in the Bank of England. And 4thly, To resume all unmerited grants. On all these objects his Lordship was particular. He said, that this was his plan. He did not, however, with that his Lordships, in taking it up, should reject it wholly because it might be partly wrong. He was in hopes, that they would all connect their ideas on the subject, and, in the present moment of dissatisfaction, suspicion, and alarm, that a plan would be formed and adopted to answer the necessities of the time, and satisfy the wishes of the people. If this was accomplished, and independence, in consequence thereof, was restored to Parliament, he took God to witness, that he had no other purpose to serve, and that he would then, in the consciousness that his own and the national property was safe, retire to his estate, and keep as far as he could from the vortex of dissipation, vice, and corruption.

Earl of Coventry seconded the motion.

Earl of Carlisle and Lord Fauconberg, opposed the idea of excluding placemen and pensioners from the committee.

Vice-Count Stomont made many objections to the form of the remedy proposed for the redress of the evil. The House of Lords could not appoint a committee of both Houses. They had no power over the other House, and the consequence of this resolution might be to create a quarrel between them. The exclusion of any description of men, was unjust as well as nugatory; unjust, because, however men might differ on disputed points, they were always supposed to have the same object in view—the public good; and nugatory, because, though excluded from the committee, they would decide on the report. The powers given to the committee were too large; they were unlimited, inquisitorial, and dictatorial. To resume pensions supposed to be undeserved, was specious in theory, but difficult in practice; for men differed in their estimations of the value of service. These objections, he said, obliged him to put a negative on the motion.

The Duke of Grafton answered the noble Earl with saying, that it would have been more candid to have proposed amendments to the exceptional parts of the motion, which he confessed, in the main, to be necessary, than to put a negative on the whole because it was partially incorrect. His Grace proposed the line by which it was intended to reconcile both Houses to the plan, by a conference.

The Marquis of Carmarthen explained his motives for resigning his place. He approved, he said, of the late county meetings, and having received a mandate, a pauplary, fearful, dirty mandate, to absent himself from them, a measure which had been universal, he could not think of keeping a place, honourable as it was, in the household of his Majesty, while he agreed to a measure obnoxious to Government. He was pointedly severe on Lord Sandwich, and said, that he sacrificed the glory, and perhaps the safety of the country, to his dirty, ignominious jobbing, and borough traffic; that he drove the ablest officers from the service, and that while he continued in office, neither the genius, the zeal, nor the abilities of his colleagues, would be able to effect the salvation of this country. He said, that he had that very day received a letter, calling back his letter of Lord Lieutenantcy. If this was done in revenge, he said he laughed at the folly; he felt the insult as he ought, while he reproached the injustice.

Lord Chesterfield, in very vehement terms, condemned the county meetings as unconstitutional, lawless, and tending to debauch the dignity of Parliament, if not to promote anarchy and confusion in the country.

Lord Sandwich replied to an assertion of the Marquis, that his circumstance at the head of the Admiralty, was the cause of all our best commanders refusing to act. This assertion his Lordship said was groundless. The best men had not been driven from the navy; they were now employed, and were an honour to their profession. His Lordship called upon any noble Lord to mention the name of the commander, who said he would not act while the present first Lord of the Admiralty presided; for certain he was, that no such expression had ever fallen from any officer. His Lordship said he had something also to offer against the motion before the House; it was an improper one, because it carried on the face of it an impossibility; a disgraceful one, because it tended to bring down the dignity of the upper House, to a mean condescension of begging from the lower House; and it was highly offensive to the honour of many noble peers, because it excluded all those in whom his Majesty put confidence, from being of the Committee intended. His Lordship then adverted to our successes, which, he said, some members in opposition meant to lessen; but they were many, and very considerable: for it was a fact that the French had not now a flag in India, their trade was ruined, and we were in the sole possession of the one, and had every benefit from the other. He added, that the Newfoundland fishery was also now ours. We had gained some signal advantages over the Spaniards, and he hoped soon to give the public an account that Gibraltar was relieved, and the junction of the Bourbon fleet at an end; for the Spanish ships of war had sailed from Brest, and were now in Cadiz. These, his Lordship said, were such successes, as, if followed by more, as he had every reason to expect, would soon convince our enemies of their error, and be a better and more speedy mode of bringing about peace, than, as some noble Lords had asserted, would arise from our misfortunes. His Lordship called the meeting in York factious, and averred it to be the laboured work of opposition, the members of which, in a particular body, went about to every meeting; and even where they had no property, signed petitions to Parliament. This, his Lordship said, was not taking the sense of the people, it was blinding the public with nominal associations; the same names being to be found among the signatures of almost every address. Such meetings were a tyranny, a dangerous tyranny, for it was one branch dictating arbitrarily to all the rest.

The Marquis of Rockingham defended the motion, and lamented the ruin that was falling on this country. He then adverted to the York meeting, and said, there were noblemen and gentlemen at one time in the public room there, whose real properties amounted to 800,000 £. annually. Having settled the respectability of the petitioners, his Lordship then entered into an exculpation of his conduct towards Ireland, observing, that he never said the people of that kingdom were rebels; and called upon any Lord who recollects what passed, to declare if such a word was uttered.

Lord Hillsborough animadverted upon the conduct of Opposition, and said they had pulsed matters to the brink of rebellion, which nothing but the steadiness of Parliament could now prevent. Committees of correspondence were big with danger—for Committees of Safety would follow. It was the latter that kindled the flame in America; and

we ought to be warned by their example. No man, his Lordship declared, was more ready to accede to any proposition for the benefit of the kingdom; but he could never subscribe to absurdities, impossibilities, and the grossest indignity to that House, however strenuous some Lords might be to effect such a purpose. The question being thus called for, on a division, there appeared,

Contents,	50	Not Contents,	81
Proxies,	5	Proxies,	20
Broke up at half past one o'clock.		The Earl of Westmorland took his seat on his coming of age.	

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

RESOLVED, on the Irish papers, that the act of Henry VII. for prohibiting the carrying coin from this kingdom to Ireland be repealed.

That the acts that prohibit the importation and exportation of foreign hops to Ireland be repealed.

To allow the subjects of Ireland to trade with the Turkey Company.—Ordered in a bill.

Being the last day of receiving petitions, a great number were received and read.

Agreed to the reports of the amendments made to the Irish trade bill.—Ordered to be engrossed.

Sir George Savile presented the Yorkshire petition, which was read.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Beauchamp moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend an act of the 32d George II. for the relief of insolvent debtors. His Lordship did not mean to bring in an act of insolvency; he intended to ease the public of the burden of supporting insolvent debtors; to throw that burden on the creditor, who, from the day that he should deprive a subject of his liberty, and consequently of the means of acquiring a livelihood, should allow him two shillings and fourpence per week, while he kept him in confinement. Another thing he had in view was to empower the courts of justice to discharge any debtor who should appear to the court incapable of paying his debts. This, indeed, will make his Lordship's bill a species of insolvent act.

Sir George Savile called the attention of the House to some very serious observations which he was going to make. As representative, said he, of the respectable county of York, the largest and most populous of the kingdom, I have often laid before this House numberless petitions from my constituents, praying for commercial encouragement, or liberty to inclose waste unprofitable grounds. I have always made it my duty to attend, through every stage, to the bills brought in upon these petitions; and indeed I gave more of my time to them than to the management of my own private affairs. I expected to appear to-day before you with many petitions of a similar nature; I have waited to the very last day that the House will receive petitions; but my constituents, contrary to their annual custom, have disappointed me. The partial consideration of enclosures has been lost in the sense they entertain of the general distresses and grievances of the empire: they have sent me but one petition, and that too of a national import: however, though, they have sent but one, it is such as, like Aaron's rod, had swallowed up all the rest. Whatever might be the feelings of individuals, the petitioners had taken care to speak of the nation's grievances with modesty; they did not arraign or condemn the measures that had reduced the glory and prosperity of the empire; they did not accuse any set of men, or recommend any system of politics; it was clear, however, that they wished that the present system might not be continued.

Many artifices, said he, have been employed to discredit the petition, and those who had signed it. Let me beg leave to show to the House a list of the names of those gentlemen who addressed the Sheriff to call a meeting of the county; it contains 120 as respectable names as any in the kingdom. Does the House wish to see the names of those who formed the Committee? There they are: Could greater characters be assembled in any county? Who were those who met at York in consequence of the Sheriff's advertisement? Between six and seven hundred persons of the greatest fortunes in Yorkshire. There was, I will venture to say, more landed property at the meeting, than now is or ever was within those walls!

Such were the people who agreed to the petition on which I now learn. Economy in the expenditure of the public money is all they ask. Will any man vote for rejecting so modest, so reasonable a request? I hope not. Will any man vote that this petition be brought up? No man, I trust, will dare do it. The Minister will not dare to do it, because he knows he ought not to dare it. But there is another thing also which he ought not to dare; and that is, to attempt to defeat the object of it. If the Minister is so inclined, with the turn of his finger he may destroy it: but let him beware how he directs his influence against it. Let me advise him to beware how he institutes an enquiry into the merits of the petition: it speaks for itself; and the petitioners will look upon such an enquiry as a mockery, as a parliamentary or ministerial trial to put an indirect negative upon their petition. When they met to draw it up they were unarmed; they had neither muskets nor staves; but if you mock them, they will. I'll leave blanks for the sagacity of the House to fill up.

The petitioners are too respectable and too numerous to be trifled with: some of them are possessed of the first estates in the country: and the numbers who have signed this petition amount to near 9000 men, all landholders in a county which includes such a considerable part of the territory of Great Britain.

These Mr Speaker, are observations which I thought it my duty to premise: and Sir, with your leave, I move that this petition be brought up.

The Speaker put the question, which was carried without a dissentient voice.

Sir George then brought it up, caused it to be read, and moved that it should lie on the table for the inspection of the members. He observed at the same time, that, as an honourable gentleman behind him (Mr Burke) intended in a day or two to move some propositions in the House, on nearly the same subject, he should wait to see if his plan would come up to the wishes of the petitioners, before he should move any thing specific on the petition which he had just then the honour to lay before the House. He could not, however, help observing, that it was not a little surprising that the same ideas on public economy should have so naturally occurred at the same time to his honourable friend, and to the freeholders of Yorkshire.

Lord North said, the honourable Baronet must suppose gentlemen to be very ignorant of their duty as members of Parliament, when he imagined that they might oppose the

introduction of a petition that had for its object the public good. But he must suppose them to be equally ignorant of their duty, and fearful to discharge it, if he imagined that by holding before them personal fears, they might be deterred from weighing any matter that was brought before them. An enquiry ought always to precede redress of grievances; and he could not but confess that a petition, depreciating enquiry, came in a very questionable shape.

Sir George Savile interrupted his Lordship, to assure him that he had greatly misinterpreted him. He had not by any means depreciated enquiry; he had only observed, that an enquiry which should be calculated more for the purpose of delay, and defeating the object of the petition, than for investigation, would only be an absurd mockery of the distresses of which the petitioners complained.

Lord North would no longer urge his argument, as the honourable Baronet had explained his words in a different meaning from that which his argument tended to combat and destroy.

But he would still contend, that it was the duty of a member of Parliament to enquire before he should pronounce; and in the present case more particularly. The petitioners, for instance, prayed that no new duty should be imposed. Would any gentleman suppose that such a prayer could be complied with, consistently with the resolutions of the House in the present session of parliament? had not ten millions been voted in the committee of supply this year? Were there not three millions of last year for the payment of which no fund had been as yet provided? Was he not to propose ways and means for the interest of these thirteen millions, because a part of the nation did not think it expedient to have new taxes imposed? This was an idea repugnant to sense, to justice, and to the exigencies of the state.

Mr Fox was surprised to hear the noble Lord reason in such a manner.

The noble Lord by his side (Lord George Germaine) certainly could not support him in such mode of arguing. The noble Lord had praised the Irish parliament, and he had very properly, and very justly praised them, for insisting on a redress of their grievances, before they would make any provision for the payment of the money which was already voted. Ireland refused to impose new taxes, and she gained her point. The noble Lord in the blue ribbon admitted the force of her arguments, but would allow no force to similar arguments within walls. But the honourable Baronet had not intimated that no provision should be made for the interest of the sums already granted, till the prayer of the petition should have been granted. He only intimated, that some step ought to be taken towards a redress of grievances; that economy should be observed in the expenditure of public money. He had said nothing by way of intimidating: he had not held up personal terrors to the members of that House; it was the House that was threatened with the greatest of all public losses, the loss of public confidence. The petitioners of York, and of other counties, had not used arms; peace was all they wished for; and there were within their reach peaceable, civil, and constitutional means to command a redress of their grievances; to reduce the influence of the crown, and prevent the squandering of the public money.

The noble Lord had dwelt much upon the duty of members of parliament, and, instead of elucidating the subject, he had most unconscionably confounded two duties, and blended them into one. A member of parliament appeared in a two-fold capacity—judicial and legislative. In his judicial capacity, he certainly ought to be deaf to the voice of fear; he ought to be inflexible in what he thinks right, and nothing should divert him from pronouncing as his judgment directs. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.* In his legislative capacity, on the contrary, he ought to listen to those who have appointed him their servant; nay, though they should be wrong, he ought sometimes to pay a deference to their prejudices. They now called upon the noble Lord, and he was bound to hear them. His Lordship always associated the ideas of enquiry and defeat so firmly, that, for his, he could not think that he suggested an enquiry, but for the purpose of defeating the petition.

It was said, that corruption prospered under the present administration; the same had been said of the whigs; but now was time which would discover which government cherished corruption most. The judgment of Solomon was applicable to both parties. "We are both accused of corruption; we submit to have it cut up by the root; you will not consent to it; who then are the parents of corruption?"

His honoured friend was surprised that the same ideas on public economy should have so naturally occurred at the same time to his other honourable friend (Mr Burke) and to the freeholders of Yorkshire. For his part, he was not at all surprised at it; for it was natural, when grievances were become general, that Middlesex and York should both feel them.

He told the noble Lord, he had now the most favourable opportunity to gain popularity, if he supported the petition with all his influence; it was in vain for opposition to thwart him; the people would adore him, and think they owed him as many blessings as they now do the reverse.

The debate terminated here; the question to lie on the table, and was carried.

Lord George Gordon did not suffer the House to depart without a short lecture on the Popery bill.

Mr Burke presented a petition from Bristol, the prayer of which was nearly to the same purpose with that of York.

Sir William Howe presented a petition from Nottingham, complaining of the extravagant and useless expenditure of the public money.

The House immediately adjourned.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Feb. 9.

"Arrived yesterday at Spithead a prize belonging to the Pearl, one of Admiral Rodney's squadron, commanded by the master's mate of the Pearl. His account is as follows: He parted company with the America and Pearl the 16th of January, 80 leagues to the westward of Scilly, in a hard gale of wind at east, which lasted sixteen days. There were at first under convoy eight sail out of twenty-three; the rest Admiral Rodney took with him to Gibraltar, being laden with ammunition and provisions: the others returned for England, being laden with cordage, cables, fails, &c. He saw no French or Spanish ships during the above 16 days. The West India fleet parted two days before the prizes were taken, under convoy of the Phoenix, Greyhound, and Outer sloops. He further says, that the Pearl had sprung her bowsprit and main mast, and supposes that she and the America, &c. with the prizes, are gone into some port in Ireland.

"By certain accounts received this day, three of the prizes are put into Plymouth, so that four only remain, which are supposed to be with the men of war.

"The prize arrived here is this day coming into the harbour."

They write from Gibraltar, that two French transports full of troops are taken by his Majesty's ship *Ulysses*, and carried into that port, after a desperate engagement, wherein ninety-three of the French were killed. The *Ulysses* had nineteen men killed, and thirteen wounded.

The Earl of Carlisle divided against Administration on Lord Shelburne's motion in the House of Lords on Tuesday, and yesterday his Lordship was present at the levee at St James's, and had a private audience; a report soon after prevailed that he had resigned, into his Majesty's hands, his appointment of First Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth, to get ready a frigate to take General Cunningham to his government at Barbadoes. The General has received directions to be ready to embark by the 24th of this month.

This day the Court of King's Bench gave judgment in the cause, brought at the suit of the Crown, in compliance with an address of the House of Commons, against Mess. Stratton, Brook, Floyer, and Mackie, for the illegal arrest and imprisonment of Lord Pigot at Madras, when the defendants were adjudged to pay a fine of 1000 l. each.

On Tuesday a General Court was held at the East-India House, to take into consideration the propositions between Government and the Company. The clerk read the minutes of the former courts, when the chairman told the proprietors for their better understanding of the propositions, he should lay before them some papers that would tend to give them some necessary information. The clerk then brought forward a number of manuscript books, containing the minutes of a secret committee of Directors, and their proceedings with Lord North, relative to the propositions, which took up two hours and an half to read, and gave much satisfaction, as every particular of the correspondence between Lord North and the committee was minutely stated. [There was no plan laid down for the proprietors to speak to the propositions, but each one took upon him as he liked best. Mr Crichton, Gen. Smith, and Mr Dempster were the principal speakers on this occasion; the former especially, who opposed the demands of Government, and observed, that the East-India Company had two charters, one of them allowing the Company a perpetual trade to India; the other granting them one to exclude all subjects of his Majesty's dominions from trading thither, which expired in March. A motion was made, that 24 proprietors should be chosen, and added to the 24 Directors that compose the secret committee, and treat with Lord North, as they might be of service to them in their advice. This was opposed by several, and was at last withdrawn, and the court adjourned the further consideration of the business to Tuesday next.]

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 10.

"This day, in the House of Commons, a petition from the county of Southampton was delivered to the House, when,

"Mr. Jervoise rose, and, in a very short speech, recommended to the House the serious consideration of the petition. He assured them, that it had not been obtained by faction, nor was there a single factious name subscribed to it.

"The bill for enabling members to vacate their seats, was put off to Monday evening.

"Mr. Pennant had a petition from the planters, traders, and others, interested in the preservation of Jamaica, which he pronounced to be of so serious a nature, that it well deserved the greatest attention of the House. The Island of Jamaica, he said, was then the most valuable dependence of Great Britain, not even Ireland excepted; its preservation ought, therefore, to be a prime object with an honest Administration: to neglect it deserved the severest censure; and he was sorry to say, that the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, by confessing, on a former occasion, that he had not read the memorials and petitions which had been received from Jamaica, had confessed a neglect, for which he ought to be impeached. [Here Lord North suddenly cried out *impeach now!*] Mr. Pennant seeming to think the expression *impeach!* perhaps a little too harsh, said, that, at least, his Lordship ought to be removed from his Majesty's Councils, to make room for others, who were better able to direct them. The people of Jamaica had contented themselves, for seven years past, with complaints to the Ministry; but, their complaints not having been attended to, and their grievances still remaining unredressed, they found themselves obliged to solicit the interposition of the wisdom of Parliament, and to supplicate that, through their interference, which Ministers ought to have granted to so valuable a possession of their own accord.

"Lord George Germaine observed first, That he had been informed of some particulars which convinced him that the petition did not speak the language of all the Planters. An opposition, he heard, had been made to it, which proved that all the planters were not equally of opinion with the petitioners, that their property had not been sufficiently defended. Next, he could not help observing that the contents of the petition were not exactly true. The military force then on the island, exclusive of the troops which were and had been for some months past on their way to it, was much greater than it had been at any time during the last war, previous to the commencement of hostilities with Spain.

"The naval force was far from being as insufficient as the Honourable Member had represented it. There were actually on the station twenty-one ships of war. Those, with the force that shortly would arrive there, he contended, would be so great as to baffle any attempt that might be made to attack the island; and ought to silence our alarms and apprehensions, which he never would consent to acknowledge were well founded.

"Mr. Pennant confessed, that there had been an opposition to the petition; but it was not of a very formidable nature.

"Admiral Keppel admitted that the force now in Jamaica was greater than it had been during the last war; but, allowance ought to be made for the naval strength, which then sufficiently covered that island. We were then masters of the sea in every quarter of the globe: so that we had little reason to fear an invasion. Our trade returned in safety

from our most distant possessions. But now our situation was widely different.

"Mr. Faller opened his Parliamentary career by assuring the House that he had a very great interest in Jamaica, and that he had, notwithstanding, opposed not only the title, but the petition itself; that he had signified his opposition in a letter to the Chairman; and that many other considerable planters as well as he had refused to sign it, satisfied that the defence of Jamaica had not and would not be neglected.

"Lord North rose to vindicate his Noble Friend [Lord George Germaine] from the supposition that he was against the petition being admitted.

As to the words, *impeach now!* which he had uttered rather warmly to the first speaker, he had acted from a sudden tho' natural impulse, when he used them. The honourable member had, very disorderly indeed, adverted to a sentence in a speech which he had made last session. Speaking of memorials and petitions from Jamaica, he had said that he had not read them. The House misunderstood these words, he explained them, and shewed that he meant no more, than that having read them some three or four years before, he had forgot them, and was then ignorant of their contents, some having been transmitted so long ago as the year 1773. This he had explained to the House at the time he made the observation, and confessed that he thought it rather disingenuous in the honourable member, as well as disorderly, to make words which were spoken in one session, the subject of accusation in another. He had no confidence from any supposed majority in that House, but the confidence he had was the effect of the present innocence, a confidence that no man should be restrained from boasting of. With respect to the exclamation of *impeach now!* it was indeed rather sudden, and perhaps out of the order; for that he was very ready to apologize to the House; but he flattered himself that there was too much liberality in that House to condemn any one for giving way to the feelings of nature in the manner he had done.

Mr. Burke was going to speak, as were Col. Barre, Mr. T. Lutterel and Lord George Gordon, but observing that the members were not much inclined to go into the debate upon the petition at that period of it, they sat down; when Mr. Pennant moved that the petition do lie on the table, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Wilkes then moved the order of the day, for calling over the defaulters; the gallery was accordingly cleared, and after the names were called over, the House adjourned.

Extract of another letter from London, Feb. 10.

"Various reports of good news having arrived being current this day, I made it my business to enquire into the truth of them: the real fact amounts to this:—The Spitfire privateer having arrived at Plymouth from a cruise, two letters have been received in town from on board, both of which state, that the Spitfire met with a Portuguese vessel in the Bay, the master of which told them, that an action had taken place some few days before, between the British fleet under Sir George Rodney, and the Spanish fleet, in which the latter was worsted, most of the Spanish ships falling into the hands of the English. In corroboratin of this, a letter has been received at Lord Hillsborough's office, from Mr. Walpole, the British Resident at Lisbon, in which he writes, That he supposes the success of Sir G. Rodney, in capturing the Spanish 64, with the Curacao ships, &c. had long since reached England; and adds, that an express had just been received by the Spanish Minister at the Court of Lisbon, from Cadiz, giving him an account, that a 74 gun ship had reached that port, in a very crippled and shattered condition, which gave an account of the Spanish fleet having fallen in with Sir G. Rodney, off Port St. Mary; that an engagement ensued; and that the Spanish Admiral, or Commodore, named Poney, had the misfortune to have his ship blown up. What became of the rest, the Captain could not tell, but finding his own ship much damaged, made off, and had the good fortune to escape into Cadiz. This letter of Mr. Walpole's was dated the 25th.

"Another letter, dated the 25th, has been received by Mr. Bamber Gascoigne, from his brother at Lisbon, which brings a further confirmation of this news, and particularly states, that the Spanish fleet, when it fell in with Admiral Rodney, consisted of eight full sail of the line; that in the action, the Admiral's ship, of 110 guns, blew up; that one got into Cadiz, much crippled; and that the remaining six were taken by the English. Mr. Gascoigne's letter was brought over by the Lieutenant of a man of war, who came home in the packet arrived at Falmouth.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Richard Johnson, Bart. Member in the present Parliament of Ireland for the burgh of Kilbegge in the county of Westmeath, to James Fisher, Esq; Secretary to the Protestant Association of London, Westminster, Southwark, &c. &c. &c.

Dublin, Feb. 1. 1780.

"I yesterday received the letter you did me the honour to write to me on the 20th of last November, together with fifty copies of an Appeal published by the Protestants in England against the act lately passed in favour of the Papists. These copies I shall dispose of to the best of my judgment.

"I am highly honoured by this very flattering mark of the attention of so respectable a body as the Protestant Association, and I request you to make my most humble acknowledgments to the worthy and distinguished characters who compose it.

"In opposing, last session, a repeal of the Popery laws in this kingdom, I did but my duty as an independent Member of Parliament of Whig principles—Opposition was vain—it became a Government question, and was carried through by midriff influence.

"The attempt of enabling the Papists to carry arms was only glanced at in this session—it is to be brought forward in a future one. I make no doubt it will be treated with the contempt it received in this. It would be unwise at present to make experiments of the kind in this country. I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

RICH'D. JOHNSTON.

On Saturday last died, at his seat of Carrington, George Skene of Skene, Esq;

Mrs Barbara Pringle, daughter of the deceased Robert Pringle of Clifton, died here yesterday.

We hear, Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* has been altered by Mr. Woods into a Farce of three acts, and that it will shortly be performed at the Theatre-Royal.

Friday last, two large vessels, supposed to be smugglers, were descried by the three revenue cutters commanded by Captains Ogilvie, Brown, and Ayre, off the lights of Tay, near Dundee. They immediately gave chase, and came up with one of them, which they took. She proves to be a smuggler, mounting 14 nine-pounders, besides swivels, commanded by one who has been long in that trade, and well known by the name of *Smoker*. The vessel had no cargo on board, except twenty barrels of gunpowder. She was manned with thirty-six stout fellows, mostly Irish. By the time the cutters had taken possession of her, and distributed her hands among their respective ships, it was almost dark, so that they lost sight of her consort, who is said to be full of goods, and to mount thirty-two guns. They were determined, however, to keep in company, and sail in search of her. The other was brought up to Leith Roads yesterday, and this day was to be carried into Burntisland. She has a letter of marque on board.

There is sent into Montrose Water, and expected every day in Leith Roads, a Spanish prize, taken some time ago in the Orkneys, by the Folkstone cutter, which captured the American prize formerly mentioned, now lying in Leith harbour.

We hear a convoy is expected to sail from the Thames for Leith about the 22d inst. with such ships as are ready.

We are happy to inform the public, from the best authority, that the robbery said to have been committed betwixt Leith and Edinburgh, as mentioned in our last, is found, after enquiry, to be entirely without foundation. It were to be wished that informations of this nature were given with more caution, as, when ill-founded, they have the bad tendency to alarm the public, and distress passengers who are under the necessity of travelling under night.

The Governor and Directors of the MUSICAL SOCIETY have appointed a CONCERT of SELECT MUSIC, with Choruses, to be performed in St. Cecilia's Hall on Friday next the 18th instant.

The Members will be pleased to send to the usual place on Thursday for the Ladies tickets, particular ones being ordered for that night; and it is requested that the Ladies will return the tickets at present in circulation.

Such stranger Gentlemen as wish to be admitted, will be pleased to put their names in the list, as usual.

Extract of a letter from Innerkeithing, Feb. 9.

"Nothing could exceed the pleasure which the people in this place expressed yesterday, on receiving intelligence, that the committee of the House of Commons had found John Henderson, Esq; of Fordell, duly elected member of Parliament for this county. In the afternoon bonfires were lighted up in different places, the bells set a ringing, the windows illuminated, and the Magistrates and Town-Council with the principal inhabitants, accompanied with several neighbouring gentlemen, assembled in the Town-hall, where they spent the evening with every demonstration of joy.

"Similar rejoicings were manifested in other places of the neighbourhood on this occasion."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Jan. 31.

"Last Friday night, about ten o'clock, a party of each of the two regiments in garrison here marched from this city to Kilrush, near 18 miles from this city, to take possession of an estate, the property of Mr. —— Fitzgerald, which was by force of arms kept from him by one Bible. The party of the army, consisted of about sixty men, attacked the mansion-house with a six pounder, and after a few shots they made a large breach in the house and killed one of the people therein. The party in the house fired a number of shots, by which they wounded five of the army, two of them dangerously. When they entered the house they found provisions sufficient to last them six months. The party in the house consisted of Robert Bible, Charles Carthy, Dennis Carthy, Thomas Bowler, William Walsh, Patrick Long, Richard Power, Laurence Harney, and John Brien. The army returned on Sunday afternoon, and brought with them the above prisoners, whom they lodged in the county goal."

SCCECILIA'S HALL, Niddry's Wynd.

MR SCHETKY'S CONCERT

Is fixed for TUESDAY the 13th of February next.

A C T I.

Overture—Mr Schetky. Song—Signora Corri. Concerto Correlli.

A C T II.

Sonata on the Harpsichord—Mr Clark. Song—Mr Wood.

Violoncello—Mr Schetky. Song, "My Lodging is," &c. Mrs Puppoo.

A C T III.

Concerto Violin.—Sig. Puppoo. Song, Signora Puppoo.

O V E R T U R E.

Tickets to be had at the Music-shops, at Mr Spankie's (late Mr Mercer's) opposite the Tron-church, and at Mr Schetky's, head of Shoemakers close, Canongate. Price 3s. To begin at Seven o'clock.

Just published, and sold by J. DICKSON,

Price 5s. 3d. in boards.

VOLUME TENTH OF THE UNIVERSAL HISTORY

Ancient and Modern.

Including the History of Britain and Ireland,

With fine Maps and Plates.

To be completed in Fifty-four Volumes Octavo.

Those who chuse to enrich their Libraries with this valuable Collection of history, will please to give in their names soon.

ALSO, in one volume Quarto, price 16s. in boards.

DR LOTHIAN'S HISTORY of the NETHERLANDS.

Likewise, in one volume Quarto, price 12s.

SHAW'S HISTORY of the PROVINCES of MORAY, with plates.

O A K W O O D.

THAT, upon Wednesday the 6th of April next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, there will be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of John Macleish vintner in Muthill, the GROWING TIMBER of the Wood of Kildes, lying within the parish of Muthill, and shire of Perth, consisting chiefly of very fine Oak, with a quantity of Ash, Birch, Sough, Elder, and other barren timber. The wood consists of 40 or 50 acres of thereby, and will be cut in six or seven years, and lies within an English mile of the town of Muthill, and two of Crieff, by which means the whole brush wood will sell to good advantage. William Duncan at Knaplands, wood-grieve, will show the wood to any person that may incline to look at it. For further particulars, apply to John Davison writer in Auchterarder.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

SUCH as have Claims upon JAMES HENDERSON tenant in Leith, are requested to lodge immediately their grounds of debt, with an affidavit theron, with William Scott writer, in Riddle's land, Lawn-market, as the trustees for Mr. Henderson's Creditors have realized his funds, and are about to make a division of the proceeds. Such of the creditors as fail to lodge their grounds of debt and affidavits, as above, on or before the 13th of March next, will be cut out.

INTIMATION TO CREDITORS.

THE Trustees appointed for the Creditors of HENRY NIMMO Skinner at Eastburn of Falkirk being desirous of making a division of the money recovered from the said Henry Nimmo's effects, intimation is hereby made for such of the creditors as have not already lodged a state of their debts, specifying the particular vouchers thereof, and their oaths of verity theron, to lodge the same with Peter Henderson writer in Falkirk, one of the said trustees, on or before the 21st day of March next, that a proper scheme of division may be fitted, and a dividend made soon thereafter, certifying such creditors as fail to comply with this intimation that they will be cut off from any share of the funds then to be divided.

N. B. Those who are indebted to the said Henry Nimmo are desired immediately to pay their debts to the said Peter Henderson, certifying those who fail, that they will be prosecuted according to law.

To LET for such number of years as may be agreed upon, THAT DANCING-SCHOOL and DWELLING-HOUSE, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, with cellar, lying in James's Court, presently possessed by Signora Felice Mercuci.

For particulars, enquire at Mr. Robert Dudgeon baker in Edinburgh,

HOUSE and GARDEN to be LET.

To be LET and entered to at Whitunday next, THE LOWER PART of the Earl of Panmure's Lodging, on the north side of the Canongate, with the Garden thereto belonging, presently possessed by Mrs Croftdale.

For particulars, apply to William Leslie writer to the signet,

ANNUITY.

TO be SUNK upon an Annuity, 600 l. Sterling. Apply to Matthew Sandilands writer to the signet.

Not to be repeated.

RUTHVEN BLEACHFIELD,

Near P E R T H.

BARLAND, ROSS, and MELISS, will bleach this season at the following prices: All plain Linen, yard-wide and under, not exceeding

	Per Yard.	Per Yard.
900 warp,	at 2 d.	1600 and all above, at 5 d.
2000 and 2100,	2 d.	Diapers, 3 d.
1200,	3 d.	Fine Tweels & Damasks, 4 d.
1300 and 1400,	3 d.	Long Linens, 3 d.
1500,	4 d.	Cambricks, 4 d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this field is taken by David Beaton hofier, front of the Exchange, Edinburgh; James Stone weaver, Croftcaufey, Edinburgh; Ninian Cunningham weaver, Citadel, Leith; James Bryce weaver, Linlithgow; Robert Hutton merchant, Dunfermline; William Paterson, Kinross; Andrew Ferrie, Newburgh; John Dron weaver, Auchtermuchty; John Webster, Coupar Fife; George Greig grocer, Kirkaldy; Patrick Hunter merchant, Dundee; Charles Allan merchant, Arbroath; Alexander Allardice merchant, Brechin; David Blair Couper Angus; George Robertson Aylthorpe; James Inches, Dunkeld; Robert McIntire, Crieff; John Bissett and Thomas Barland, Perth; and at the Bleachfield.

N. B. The Public may depend on their cloth being whitened in the best and safest manner, and quickly returned, the field being well supplied with spring water.

LANDS IN ROXBURGH-SHIRE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup at Jedburgh, within the Town-houſe there, on Tuesday the 28th day of March next, betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock afternoon.

The Lands of CLEUGHSIDE, lying in the parish of Oxnam, and county of Roxburgh. These lands are presently let for 40 l. Sterling of yearly free rent; and as an encouragement to purchasers, will be set up at 750 l. Sterling.

The progress of wrights and conditions of sale may be seen in the hands of William Riddell writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

FARMS TO LET.

To be LET for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at the term of Whitsunday next 1780,

THE Lands and Barony of BEDRULB, lying in the parish of Bedrule, and shire of Roxburgh.

These lands contain about 2000 acres, and comprehend the extensive and well known farm of Bedrule and Fulton, with the corn and waulk Mills of Bedrule, and grounds let therewith. They will be let altogether, or in three distinct farms, as offerers shall incline. There is plenty of lime-stone upon the lime-kilns already erected, and the road to the coals being now completed, the lime may be wrought to good advantage.

The present tenant at Bedrule will point out the divisions of the different farms; and for further particulars application may be made to John Carr, Esq; of Caverie, the proprietor, or William Riddell writer to the signet.

A COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.

TO be LET, with or without Furniture, and entered to immediately, or at Whitsunday next,

The House of HUNTHILL, with the Garden, Pigeon-house, and Offices, lying within a mile of the town of Jedburgh, parish thereof, and county of Roxburgh.

The house consists of 12 fire rooms, besides kitchen and cellars, and garrets fitted up for servants rooms; and there is betwixt 60 and 70 acres of inclosed ground, divided into seven or eight different fields, lying round the house, with the whole or part of which, any person taking the house may be accommodated.

For further particulars, apply to Henry Rutherford, Esq; the proprietor, at his house Mint-court, Edinburgh, or William Riddle writer to the signet.

TO be LET, furnished, for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at the term of Whitsunday next,

The House of CARROLLSIDE, with the

Kitchen-garden, Orchard, Pigeon-house, and Offices, together with about twelve acres of ground, all presently possessed by Captain Falconer, and lying in the parish of Earlston, and county of Berwick.

The house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Leader, thirty miles south from Edinburgh, on the great road to London by Kelso and Jedburgh. It lies ten miles from Kelso, and six from Melrose and Lauder, which are all good market-towns.

For more particular information, apply to William Riddell writer to the signet.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THAT large commodious HOUSE in the Society, possessed by Captain Scott of Gala, containing, on the first floor, a dining room 21 feet by 18, a parlour 18 by 15, a bed-chamber 15 by 10, an apartment for servants, a large light pantry, with a variety of closets and other conveniences, and a kitchen off the house, but on the same level; on the second floor, a drawing room, and two bed-chambers, one of them with a large light closet; and on the third, three other rooms. The rooms on the second and third flats are of the same dimensions with those on the first. In the back court there is a wine cellar with catacombs, a beer-cellars, hen-house, water-pipe, &c.

Also, that new House adjoining to the former, entering from Brown's Square, consisting of eight rooms, garret, kitchen, pantries, cellars, apartments for servants, back court, water-pipe, and many other conveniences. This house may be seen at any time, and the other on Wednesdays and Saturdays, betwixt the hours of twelve and two. Both of them are very central, and well adapted for men of business, by having three rooms on a floor. Stables and coach houses to be had in the immediate neighbourhood, if wanted.

Likewise, a front House in the Lawn-market, lately painted, being the fourth storey in Golsford's close, entering by the turnpike stair, on the left hand, consisting of six rooms, three whereof to the street, with kitchen, garret, cellar, and various conveniences. The house is situated in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office, at 330 l. Scots, and the premium paid up.

For particulars apply to Andrew Stewart junior, writer to the signet.

For Martha-brae, Montego-Bay, Lucea, and Green Island, JAMAICA

THE Ship HOPE, — Maffet, mounting 14 carriage guns, A N D,

For Port-morant, Kingston, and Old Harbour, (to touch at any of the Windward Islands if encouraging freight offers.)

The FRIENDSHIP, JAMES CAMPBELL Master, carrying 16 guns, 18 and 9 pounders. Both vessels are now lying in the harbour of Greenock, ready to take goods on board, and will sail about the 20th of February next. They have excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Campbells and Thomson, Greenock; Allan and Stewart, Edinburgh; or Dugald Thomson, Glasgow.

FOR QUEBEC.

The Brigantine FRIENDS, James Sinclair master, burden 250 tons, mounted with 10 carriage guns, swivels, and small arms; sail fast, and will be well manned; now ready to take on board goods at Port-Glasgow, and will positively sail by the 25th March.

For freight or passage apply to Robert Rainey, Glasgow, or Crawford, Stevenson, and Co. Port-Glasgow.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. — The price as follows, viz. 46 l. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 l. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.

DAMAGED HEMP and FLAX.

TO be SOLD at the New Ropework, Leith, on Monday the 19th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, a Parcel of DAMAGED HEMP and FLAX. — The hemp and flax, with the conditions of sale, to be seen at the Ropework.

ON Friday the 18th instant, there is to be SOLD by public roup at Colonel Fletcher's house in the Nethergate of Dundee, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

An elegant London-built PHAETON, in excellent order; two strong well-matched BAY MARES, which have been used to a carriage; and three MARES, fit either for the road or hunting; the whole the property of Colonel Fletcher of Lindertis, lately gone abroad. — To be shown at Lindertis, by Glamis, until the 13th, from that time to the day of sale, at Dundee, by applying to Alexander Miller, stableman there.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, to be entered into at Whitsunday next, within John's Coffee-house, in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 16th day of February cur. betwixt the hours of 4 and 5 afternoon,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE in the Timber

Bush of Leith, sometime ago built by Robert Bull merchant there, and formerly possessed by the deceased Baillie John Wilson, and presently possessed by Mr Alexander Sheriff, with the offices, cellars, and pertinents thereof; together with a piece of ground to the north of the said subjects, consisting of 38 feet from east to west, and of the same number from south to north, with the stable, cantore, shades, and cellars built thereon by the deceased Baillie John Wilson, as these are now possessed by Mr George Steel, Mr Haldane, and others.

These subjects lie very convenient for carrying on every branch of trade, have no tack upon them, and are possessed of great numbers of conveniences, and, at a moderate expence, may be highly improved.

The progress of wrights, and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Robert Jamieon writer to the signet.

N. B. The subjects, if not sold at the above time, will be set for one year.

LANDS AND HOUSES TO SELL.

THE LANDS and HOUSE of DRUMDRYAN, with coach-house, stable, and other office-houses, lying at the west end of Hope Park, and within the toll-bar at the Wrights Houses, within the parish of St Cuthberts, and shire of Edinburgh, to be seen every Tuesday and Friday, betwixt the hours of 12 and 2 only. The title-deeds, which are clear, are in the hands of Mr David Forbes writer, who hath power to conclude a bargain.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 16th February 1780, between the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon,

1. That DWELLING-HOUSE in James's Court, east entry, second door up stairs, consisting of six fire rooms, kitchen, three light closets, and a bed closet for a servant, two-cellars, and a garret with a fire-place, and various other conveniences, as the same are presently possessed by Allan Macconnochie, Esq; advocate. — The house may be seen every Tuesday and Friday, from eleven forenoon to two o'clock afternoon.

II. That DWELLING-HOUSE, being the second storey of Hallyburton's Land, at the head of the Cowgate, south side of the street, consisting of three fire rooms, a kitchen, three light closets, and a cellar, as possessed by Mr Pendar, at the rent of L. 10 0 o

A Garret belonging to the said House, neatly fitted up, and let at

I. 5 0

L. 11 5 0

III. That DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, being the first storey of the uppermost tenement on the south side of the Cowgate, presently possessed by Mr Geddes grocer, and possessed by him under the burden of repairs, at the rent of 8 l.

IV. A SMALL SHOP in the West Bow, near the head thereof, possessed by Mrs Brown, the rent whereof is L. 1. 2 0 o

V. Another SMALL SHOP adjoining to the above, and possessed by David Smith at

I. 10 0

VI. A SMALL BOOTH adjoining to the said two shops, possessed by Nicholas Loudon, at the rent of L. 10 0

The title-deeds are to be seen in the hands of James Walker writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain with persons intending to purchase, at any time before the roup.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

THE LANDS and Estate of DALDERSE, in the parish of Falkirk and shire of Stirling, are to be Sold by authority of the Court of Session, within the New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d day of February 1780, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon, in the following lots.

LOT I. The FARMS possessed by Margaret Mackie, John Melvin, Thomas Muirhead; the Mill and Mill-lands, possessed by George Potter; and two acres and ten falls of the field called Bonnymeadow, also possessed by the said George Potter.

The rent of these, as proven in the sale, is 161 l. 8 s. 9 d. 2-12ths, and after deducing 1-5th for the tithes and a share of the feu-duty, minister's stipend, and schoolmaster's salary; and valuing the remainder at 24 years purchase, and the rights of purchasing the tithes at 5 years purchase, the value is 3300 l. 2 s. 3 d. 10-12ths Sterling.

LOT II. The FARMS possessed by Andrew Hart, John Baad, and William Watson.

The rent of these, as proven in the sale, is 244 l. 18 s. 1 d. and deducing and rating as above, the value is 4940 l. 17 s. 3 d. Sterling.

LOT III. That part of the Lands of Dalderse, lying on the north side of the river Carron, being part of the BONNYMEADOW, now possessed by Mr Gascogne himself, and the Farm of Haugh, possessed by Thomas Kincaid.

The rent of these, as proven in the sale, is 44 l. 11 s. 10 d.; and after deducing and rating as above, the value is 899 l. 1 s. 9 d. Sterling.

LOT IV. The FARMS possessed by John Finlayson, William Wife, John Ranken, and James Thomson.

The rent of these, as proven in the sale, is 176 l. 11 s. 11 d. 7-12ths; and, after deducing and rating as above, the value is 3560 l. 18 s. 8 d. 10-12ths Sterling.

LOT V. The Farm of DECKOCLES, possessed by James Smith; and the Land possessed by Robert Walker and his subtenants.

The rent of these, as proven in the sale, is 146 l. 10 s. 3 d. 10-12ths; and, after deducing and rating as above, the value is 2955 l. 9 s. 3 d. 9-12ths Sterling.

The articles of roup and rental are to be seen in the office of Alexander Ross, depute clerk of Session; and copies thereof are lodged with James Ferrier, writer to the signet, who will shew the title-deeds, and inform as to other particulars.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament and New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Monday the 6th of March next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS of DRUMLANE, Growing Woods thereon, and a Slate Quarry therein, which belonged to John M'Lachlan of Greenhall, all lying in the parish of Aberfoyle and the burgh of Perth. The proven rental of the Lands is L. 33 6 8 From which deduce a fifth part for tithes, L. 6 13 4

L. 26 13 4

Agreeable to the rental, the lands are to be set up at,

L. 770 5 6 8-12ths

2. The value of the Slate Quarry is estimated at, 24 0 0

3. The value of the crop of Woods, 885 0 0

And the value of the Stock, or Stool, 513 0 0

L. 2162 5 6 8-12ths

The Lands hold feu of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of ten merks a year; and the Lands and Woods will be exposed either jointly or separately, as shall appear for the interest of all parties.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, depute clerk of Session, or of Roderick Macleod, writer to the signet, to whom, for further particulars, any person intending to purchase may apply.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE,

And a PIECE of GROUND, &c. near Newhaven. To be SOLD by public roup, within the British coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 28th day of February 1780, between the hours of four and six afternoon, by Mr Ludwick Grant accountant in Edinburgh, as trustee for Thomas Walker, Esq; of Saintford, and his creditors,

THE LANDS and Estate of SAINTFORD, lying in the parish of Forgan, and shire of Fife, pleasantly situated upon the south side of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public Ferry to Dundee, within six miles of St Andrews, and the same of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this estate consists of about 773 acres, mostly of good arable soil. There is neat commodious mansion-house upon the lands, with suitable offices, all in very good repair, a large well stocked garden and an orchard. The purchaser may have immediate access to the mansion-house, offices, garden, orchard, and part of the adjacent inclosures, presently occupied by Mr Walker.

Upon the estate there is a great quantity of old fall grown trees, besides very considerable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free rent of the estate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 3